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*OPPORTUNITY FOR GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
IN HONDURAS.*

THE great excavations and tremendous cuttings into and through the mountains along the line of the new highway from Tegucigalpa to the south coast have laid bare large parts of these mountains.

I desire to call the attention of geologists and students of geology to this rare opportunity for research in this field of science. It is of especial interest to students in volcanic formations and action. Calcareous deposits abound, and metamorphic formations may be studied minutely. There are excellent exhibits of shale formation as well as of tufa and other igneous conglomerates. Pumiceous deposits and volcanic sand present a fine chance for study at first hand.

These cuttings have entailed an expense of many thousand dollars, and geologists may now profit by the result without any greater expense than that of travel and living while here.

Amapala, Honduras, may be reached by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Line from San Francisco, or from Panama (connecting with Panama R. R. S. S. Co.). The entire expense, including that while in Honduras, should not exceed three hundred dollars.

It would be advisable to make use of tents and camping paraphernalia, as the accommodations for strangers are very crude as well as limited.

Since vegetation is luxurious and of rapid growth in these countries, I suggest that those intending to make a study of these formations do so at once, as the surface of these now bare cuttings, excavations and slides will, in not many months, be overgrown with tropical flora.

ALFRED K. MOE,
U. S. Consul.

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS,

THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF FORESTRY.

THE trustees of Cornell University at their meeting on June 17 passed the following resolution:

"Owing to the failure of the state to appropriate means for the support of the College of Forestry, established by the state at Cornell University, resolved, that instruction in that college be, and the same is hereby, suspended until ways and means are provided therefor by this state, and that all appointments to the instruction force, including the appointment of the director, be vacated."

In his report to the trustees President Schurman writes as follows:

"The administration of the New York State College of Forestry was undertaken by Cornell University at the instance of the state, the university having neither asked for the establishment of such an institution nor been consulted concerning the terms of the act under which it was organized. But when the legislature framed and the governor approved a bill inviting Cornell University to conduct a great experiment in forestry in the Adirondacks in connection with a State College of Forestry, to be established at Ithaca, the university, in its loyal desire to cooperate with the state in this scientific enterprise, accepted the duty imposed by the act and addressed itself to the task with good faith, diligence, and an earnest determination to carry out the purpose of the state as expressed in the terms of the act itself.

"The first and all essential step was to secure an expert into whose hands, under the general supervision of the trustees, the work might be committed. The university congratulated itself on securing the services of a gentleman who had been thoroughly trained both on the theoretical and practical sides in European forestry, who had lived many years in the United States, and who, after successful experience as a forester for private parties (among whom the late Abram S. Hewitt strongly testified to his merits and success), had for some years held the foremost position in forestry in the United States, namely, that of chief of the Division of Forestry. From this office Dr. Bernhard Eduard Fernow came to the position of Director of the New York State College of Forestry. He outlined

a plan for the conducting of scientific forestry in the tract of 30,000 acres in the Adirondacks which the state had assigned to the College of Forestry for that purpose. The plan grew out of the actual condition of the tract in question. It was a scheme to substitute valuable soft woods for old and rotten hard woods. This meant denudation and replanting. But there is a general prejudice against cutting even old trees and an impatience to wait as long as fifty years for new ones to take their place. Both feelings have been invoked by critics of Director Fernow's work in the Adirondacks. And without going into further detail, the result now is that the state, speaking through its organized authority, desires to have the work stopped. The university stands by its expert. But the university has not the means, even if it had the power, in the absence of state appropriation, to carry on the work of the College of Forestry.

"What is to be done under these circumstances? The President believes that the wishes of the state in regard to the Adirondacks tract which it has placed in charge of the college should be observed as soon as these wishes can be officially ascertained. All that the university need insist upon is indemnity against liability assumed as agent of the state in the contract with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company. If the state, on mature consideration, disapproves of the plan of forestry adopted by Director Fernow, the university has no interest in attempting to force that plan upon the state, however excellent it may be in itself or however extensively it may be practised in Europe or America. Not a cent of state money has inured to the benefit of Cornell University, though the state work in forestry has entailed heavy burdens and anxieties upon the president, treasurer and trustees. It is a hardship to deprive so many students of the opportunity of completing their course, and a matter of regret that the first college of forestry in the United States should be suspended or discontinued, but the action of the state authorities seems to give the trustees no alternative."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. CARL GEGENBAUER, the eminent anatomist, since 1863 professor at Heidelberg, died on June 15, at the age of seventy-seven years.

A MONUMENT in honor of Pasteur was unveiled on June 7 at Chartres, near which Pasteur carried on his experiments on anthrax. Addresses were made by M. Chauveau, representing the Paris Academy of Sciences and M. Chamberland, representing the Pasteur Institute. The monument is by Dr. Paul Richer, who is both a sculptor and physician.

PROFESSOR J. H. VAN'T HOFF and Professor Robert Koch, of Berlin, have been elected honorary members of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, and Sir William Ramsay and Professor Georg von Neumayer corresponding members.

M. MUNIER CHALMAS has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the section of mineralogy in the room of the late M. Hautefeuille. Professor H. A. Lorentz, of Leiden, has been elected a correspondent of the academy in the section of physics.

THE HONORABLE ARTHUR BALFOUR, the British premier, has accepted the presidency of the British Association for the meeting to be held in Cambridge in 1904.

DR. D. C. GILMAN, president of the Carnegie Institution, gave the address at the recent convocation at the University of Chicago. The university conferred its LL.D. on Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

TUFTS COLLEGE has conferred its LL.D. on Dr. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor.

RUTGERS COLLEGE has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Dr. C. M. Ellenwood, president of the Cooper Medical School, San Francisco, and the degree of D.Sc. on Joseph F. Hills, professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of Vermont.

THE degree of Sc.D. was conferred by the Western University of Pennsylvania upon Mr. William Harris Ashmead, the curator of the entomological collections of the United